VOL. XV, NO. 89.

WICHITA KANSAS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2229.



You needn't have any misgivings about jumping if you are sure of landing on a soft our \$10.00 cassimere and worsted men's suits, before you leap at them, the more you will be satisfied that you are taking no risks whatever. There's only one side to such a bargain and We are that's the right side. offering genuine bargains in boys and children's school and dress suits. New goods from the best makers in this country, are now coming in daily. Knee pants from 4 to 15 years, from 10 cts, to \$2.50. Shirt waists in outing and percales.

Neckwear, collars and cuffs, hosiery, underwear, shrts, silk umbrellas, and every thing new in furnishings, hats and clothing Mail orders receive immediate attention.

BITTING BROS.

Ope-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers, 126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

> How is your Stock of White Shirts? Wilson Bros. makers, All sleeve lengths' DAVIS + & + FOUTS 146 N. MAIN STREET.

WATCHES and DIAMONDS. Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

W. W. PEARCE, 403 East Douglas Ave, Wichita, Kan.

C.O. PAGE & CO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Rubber and Leather Belting, Hydrant Hose, Packing, Etc.

Agents for Favorite Stove and Range Co. Best in the World. 518 East Douglas Avenue

THE INK

THIS PAPER

HARTWELL-DANIELS PRINTING INK KANSAS CITY, . MO.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, WICHITA: GROCERY

Bulk Seeds a Specialty. All Goods Warranted

217 East Douglas

BITTING BROS. NEW GOODS

Our Mr. Cohn, is now east sending by every Freight and express, large quanities of new fall and Winter Goods. This week we will be showing a beautiful line of Dress Goods, both in imported and Domestic good, New The Insurgent Partisans and Sym-Cloaks in all the latest Styles. Blankets, Comforts, Underwear, Hoslery and a full line of New Millinery. Prices will be as low as the lowest,

We have a little lot of light weight goods, such as tissue's, Batiste, Half wool challies, Persian mulls, and Pongees that we wish to clean up, and in order to do so will sacrifice them, read prices below,

455 yds Pine Apple Tissue worth 20c,sao, rifice price, only 10c.

175 yds Persian mull, worth 25c, sacrifice

460 yds Pongee, worth 25c, sacrifice, only 12jc,

thing. The more you look at 400 yds Half wool Challies, worth 25c, Sacrifice price, 124c, 1300 yds Medium Light Ginghams worth

121c and 15c, for 10c.

600 yds Fine French Gingham, worth 20 and 25c, now only 15c.

Black Lawns, and Organdies all go at cost or less than cost, now rather than carry them over. Armenian Suiting 86 inches wide in beautiful patterns worth 20c, this week

Jackets and Capes, we have some argains in this line, come and see them and we will make prices on them that will sust your pocketbook.

Infants and childrens Cloaks, a fine ine to select from from \$1.98 up. Ladies straw saliors in all the latest shapes at 19c, 25c and 33c,

•M. B. COHN, 150 North Main St

Largest Tailoring Establishment In the State. F. W. Swab, and C. J. Gable, Cutters. 145, North Main Street.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Washington, August 29.—Although the Venezuelan congress has refused to ratify the reciprocity treaty, there is a strong impression at the state departuent that an agreement will yet be effected. It is explained that the only obstace to the prompt ratification of the first akreement is the apprehension felt by some influential Venezuelan statesman that it would diminish the customs revenue, upon which Venezuela mainly depends, to such an extent as to seriously impair the cedit and resources of the government. It is believed that this apprehension has been removed in a great measure by a more careful and thorough study of the experience of the United States and other countries, which strongly indicates that a reduction of rates is followed by an increase of importations which is more than sufficient to compensate for that reduction. Other considerations have also had some influence in producing a cpange of sentiment. Among them is the fact that nearly all of the products of Venezuela exported to the United States are now admitted free of duty, and that it will be discretionary with the president to impose duries were never than 90 page cart of such THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

to Venexuela free of duty is extremely small, probably less than 5 per cent., while the rates imposed upon all other products are exceedingly high. The duty on flour is about 100 per cent., and a barrel

figures for 1891 are not yet compiled— were the following: Breadstuffs, \$1,027,228; chemicals, drugs, etc., \$154,757; cotton goods, \$429,094; manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, \$123,333; iron and steel and

true of cocoa, which is another leading product of Venezuela. The per centage of products of the United States admitted into Venezuela free of duty is extremely small, probably less than 5 per centage. The ground is too dry to plow. Inght frosts on Sunday and Monday did no damage.

A PRIEST HELD UP. on flour is about 100 per cent., and a barrel of flour in Caracas costs today \$11.40 in United States money. It is expected that under the pending agreement the price will be reduced about \$5 per brirel. The price on petrolenm is about 2.15 per cent, and it was designed to be prohibitory, despite the fact that Venezuela bought nearly 1,000,000 gallons of American petrolenm last year. Among the other exports from the United States to that country in 1890—the CINCINNATI, August 29,-About 9:30 o'clock tonight a young man rang the door



We show the newest, most nobby and largest stock of Mens' Boys' and Childrens' Hats in the city.

FALL STYLES

Now ready, including the celebrated Dunlap Hats, which styles are the most pronounced and characteristic of any out this fall. Be sure and see them in our East window They are truly a new style.

GOLDSTANDT,

HATTER TO THE PEOPLE. 204 DOUGLAS AVENUE,

N. B.—The Broadway Silk Hat and Stetson's Fall Style Derby's just received per express.

the property of the support of the s

THE CAUSE OF THE DICTATOR RE-GARDED AS HOPELESS.

pathizers Jubilant Over the Victory at Valparaiso.

The Counsel for the Chilian Legation Makes a Statement of the Causes Leading Up to the Present Struggle-

American Army and Navy Officers Interested in the Practical Test of Modern Implements of War John Bull Likely to Find Himself in Trouble in the Event of the Final Triumph of the Insurgents-

Washington, August 29.—At a late hour tonight the congressional envoys in this city received the following dispatch

hour tonight the congressional envoys in this city received the following dispatch from Iquique, dated thday:

"According to an official dispatch from Commander Montt, of the congressional naval forces, in the battle of Coucon, the enemy lost 1,500 men and an equal number of prisoners was captured. Two thousand rifles were taken and a number of field pieces. Our loss was 508, and among the killed were five officers. In the battle of Placilla the defeat of Balmaceda was complete. His two generals, Barbosa and Alcerreca were killed and many other officers. Vicuna, president-elect, escaped on board a foreign war vessel. The whereabouts of Balmaceda are unknown."

The battle of Concon, the chowys say, was fought on the first day the army landed in the vicinity of Valparaiso. The battle of Placilla was fought yesterday.

The state department has not received any information today relative to the war in Chill from its representatives in that connery. The non-receipt of news from Minister Egan is believed to be due to the fact that either Santiago is still cut off from communication with Valparaiso, or else there is a censorship over dispatches sent from there. The navy department

from communication with Valparaiso, or else there is a censorship over dispatches sent from there. The navy department was also without any word from Admiral Brown today, though for the absence of any news from him, the navy department thinks there are good reasons. He evidently, they say, has been in communication with the United States consul at Valparaiso, and must have known that the latter telegraphed to Washington the result of yesterday's battle.

Senor Lascano, the Chilian minister, denied himself to all newspaper reporters today. It is not believed, however, that he received any dispatches from Chili bearing on the war.

are directly the reverse of those needed to the war.

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When you desire of the valuable states and most attractive form the prevent of the contractive of the valuable states and most attractive desired the prevent of the prevent of the prevent of the prevent of the contractive of the valuable states and most attractive desired the prevent of the preven

the provisions of the constitution. The president has the power, under the constitution, to remove and appoint ministers at will. Still, it has been the custom of the president to make removals of ministers at will. Still, it has been the custom of the president to make removals of ministers at will. Still, it has been the custom of the president to make removals of ministers at will. Still, it has been the custom of the president to make removals of ministers captional custom for the purpose of compelling the president to submit to its dictation. Congress had the power to impeach ministers, but preferred to buildoze the president.

The president authinited till further submission meant a virtual abdication of his office. Then congress refused to pass and a proportiation bills. They then determined to remove Balmacda, notwithstanding at the constitutional provision that the president cannot be impeached except as the expiration of his term of office. Congress, however, declared the office vacant. Then came open rebellion. The opposition majority in congress declared itself to be the expiration of his term of office. Congress, however, declared the office vacant. Then came open rebellion. The opposition majority in congress declared itself to be the expiration of martial law and the suspansion of the ordinary judicial writs in certain class, es of cases. The rest of the history of the revolution is of recent occurrance, familiar to all.

San Francisco, August 29.—A correspondent at Santiago, Chill, says that the American minister has received much far solution is of recent occurrance, familiar to all.

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San Francisco. August 29.—A correspondent at Santiago, Chill, says that the Ameri

nome, and that there was no one within the house to represent him.

New Youx, August 29.—Charles R. Flint, recently appointed Chilian consul general at New York, and a warm supporter of Balmaceda, said this morning that it hardly seemed possible to him that Balmaceda had met with defeat, because he had every advantage with him from the beginning. Should the remorts he true he beginning. Should the reports be true, he does not think that the war is ended, unless Balmaceda and his leaders are held prisoners and kept from reaching Santiago, where he has another large force of troops concentrated. Should he reach

tack it. You see the congressionalists own most of the property there, and they will not storm the town. They will take it in the end peacefully. Balmaceda cannot hold it. To overpower him we shall be in no hurry to take Santiago. It will take itself. We will move the seat of government from Iquique to Valparaiso, call an election for representatives (the senate holding over), restore the judges, and as quietly as possible get things running as they were before."

Mr. Pedro Montt, principal congressional envoy at Washington, who had been out of the city some time, returned today. He had not heard the news of the surrenser until informed of it by Mr. Foster this morning. He was almost beside himself with joy.

morning. He was almost beside himself with joy.

NEW YORK, August 29.—W. R. Grace & Co. this morning received dispatches from their house in Valparaiso, confirming the report of the complete victory of the insurgents and the fall of Valparaise. The firm is of the opinion that the result of the battle will be the overthrow of the Balmaceda government.

ceda government.

New York, August 29.—Rrichard Trumbull, who received the first news of Balmaceda's defeat, was interviewed this morning. He is very jubliant over the result and says that the war is at an end. Like Mr. Foster, he says that the constitutional government will be re-established in a peaceable manner and without blood-shed.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—All the army and navy officers here are taking the keenest interest in the Chilian war, and every feature of it will be the subject of professional study by both services. It is the most valuable object lesson of the times in modern warfare. Three years ago the Chilian government commenced availing itself of the latest developments and designs in war material, including guns, ships, torpedoes and other modern war equipments. The work then commenced has progressed to a point which places that country in possession of the most modern war materials, and, as they are all now in practical use, it will be the policy of our war materials, and, as they are all now in practical use, it will be the policy of our war and naval officials to make a closs study of every detail of the war from beginning to the end. Thus far very little has come from the officers on board the Baltimere and San Francisco, but they have been instructed to make thorough reports on all operations, giving the effect of the various weapons used, and everything that will be of value to our own service. This information when received service. This information when received will be published as the chief feature of the next may all intelligence report and circulated throughout the service for the benefit of our army and navy officers. THE NEWS IN ECROPE.

Londoni August 22.—Official dispatches received at Berlin and Paris confirm the report that the city of Valparaiso has been captured by the troops of the congressional party of Chili. The orderly manner in which the congressional forces have occupied the strategic points and the quiet prevailing at Valparaiso have been so marked that the admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Childran waters have decided that there is no need for any intervention on the part of the assembled fleets to protect the foreign population of Valto protect the foreign population of Val-

paraiso.

The Globe this afternoon, commenting upon the capture of Valparaiso and the consequent downfall of Balmaceda, says that the congressional victory gives the Espiegle affair a much more serious complexion, adding: "Had Balmaceda won, no diplomatic dispute would have followed. But England will now have to explain what annears to be a flagrant breach of

washington, August 29.—An enquiry at the house of Senor Lascano, the Chilian minister, this morning, elicited the sole response that the minister was "not at home," and that there was no one within the house to represent him.

New York, August 29.—Charles R. Flint, recently appointed Chilian consul general at New York, and a warm supporter of Balmaceda, said this morning porter of Balmaceda, said this morning that it hardly assumed nossible to him that zens of the United States they will need no instruction in practical politics. The fact is, they can probably give their white brothers some tips in that direction.

A TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE.

THE KAISER'S MINISTERS AND THE GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES.

The Repeal or Modification of the Present Tariff Becoming Recognized as a Necessity.

A Romantio Story Concerning the Death of the Late Prince Rudolph, the Heir of Francis Joseph

Canada's Snail-Like Progress in Wealth and Population as Compared With Her Neighbor - The Financial Burden of Italy-Victoria's World's Fair Proclamation-Foreign Notes.

BERLIN, August 29.-The governmen bas ordered reports from the agricultural district officers of Prussia as to the condition and probable yield of wheat, rye and potatoes. The governments of the other German states have also been directed by the imperial government to make like re-ports. The suspension of the import duties on grain is becoming recognized as a ne-cessity. The ministers will not submit the question to the reachstag, but will de-clare the duties suspended immediately upon the gathering and digesting of the statistics.

Statistics.
The North German Gazette recently The North German Gazette recently said that the reason why the government refused to suspend the duties was that, when once suspended, the reichstag would never allow them to be restored or raised again. The statement has raised a storm of protests. The notion that the temporary suspension of the duties meant their permanent abolition was denounced as absurd, because the reichstag, which has still three years to live, has a dear protectionist majority and would reimpose duties at the beck of the government.

In the meantime all possible measures will be taken to lighten the hardships resulting from the dearness of rye. The Reichsbank has been suthorized to make advances up to two-thirds the value of

lecthsbank has been sufforized to make advances up to two-thirds the value of grain placed in the depots. The mixing of rye with wheat has been largely resorted to, and only this mixture is now used in making bread for the army. No steps have been taken to arrest the popular agitation for a suspension of the grain duties, and tomorrow several meetings will be held to appropriate to remove the propriate and dependencies in

position of the new Balinacedan waramp Presidente Pinto, which is now at Kiel, is volt which broke out recently in that proamation of discussion among haval officers, owing to the different circumstances the insurgents. The Arab adds that the which new attach to her. Her commander the insurgents are presented to remain at Kiel until he can obtain orders from the constituted governing in his train fourteen camels laden tain orders from the constituted govern-ment at Santiago de Chili.

A ROYAL ROMANCE. A ROYAL ROMANCE.

New York, Angust 29.—The World publishes tomorrow, exclusively in America, but in conjunction with the London Times, which holds the original manuscript, a hitherto suppressed pamphlet prepared by the family of the late Baroness Marie Vetzeera, who was found shot to death, together with her lover, Rudolph, crown prince of Austria, at Mayorling, on Jan. 30, 1889. The pemphlet tells the whole story in a circumstantial manner, backed by autograph letters that leave no doubt as to its value as an historical document. An important feature, according

whole story in a circumstantial manner, backed by autograph letters that leave no doubt as to its value as an listorical document. An important feature, according to the mother's story, is the infancus part played in the tragedy by no less a personage than the nice of the empress of Austria. The pamphlet accuses her of being not only an internediary but a black maler as well. Baroness Marie's last letter to her family is likewise made piblic and the story is told how a fortune teller was made to play a mysterious part in the tragedy which deprived the Austrian emperor of his direct heir and the Vetteera family of a favorite daughter.

Briefly summarized, and as told in the gil's letters, the story is that the Baroness Marie Vetteera when 17 years old fell in love at first sight with the erown prince and that she frequently met bim in an an ordinary social way. Finally she entrosted her secret to Countess Larisch, the error of the single summarized, and as told in the girl's letters, the story is that the Baroness Marie Vetteera when 17 years old fell in love at first sight with the erown prince and that she frequently met bim in an an ordinary social way. Finally she entrosted the recret to Countess Larisch, the error of the single summarized, and as told in the girl's letters, the story is that the Baroness Marie Vetteera when 17 years old fell in love at first sight with the erown prince and that she frequently met bim in an an ordinary social way. Finally she entrosted the recret to Countess Larisch, the first time, and this lady at once undertook to act as a go-between, and a few hours later her death was known by the emperor, but not, by the mpress of Austria breast' for the daughter. The truth of a double suicide or murder and suicide as at least deficitely established. The news of her daughter's death was broken to be instituted for her daughter. The truth of a double suicide or murder and suicide as at least deficitely established. The news of her daughter's death was broken to distracted mother, who in RALEIGH, N. C., August 29.—There is on siderable comment today, particularly

ing the decade \$50,000 settlers through immigration from Europe. In two years alone, 1883 and 1889, no fewer than 225,000 immigrants are said to have come in. What has become of them all and of the natural growth of the population in Canada itself, seeing that the apparent gain is only 500,000? If the reader comes, as he probably will, to the conclusion that the erodus has done it, let him ask himself why there should be such a wholesale flight of population from a land like this. Does the phenomena sustain the theory that we are living under the best of all trade policies? The gravest question for Canadians to consider is how to keep the population from going out of the Dominion after we have reared it and educated it and provided it with all that borrowed money can buy or build." ng the decade 850,000 settlers through in

ROME, August 29.—Official statistics just published show that the provincial debts of Italy amort to 14,902,000,000 lire (E2,980,500,000), or 514 6-10 lire (\$103) for each inhabitant, and 5135-10 lire on each sectars of land. This is, of course, in addition to the national debt, which is upwards of 24,000,000,000 lire, or nearly \$5,000,000,000. It is stated in financial eircles that a syndicate has been formed in Rome which is to have at its disposal 100,000,000 lire, of which one-half has already been subscribed, for the purpose of anatoming the price of Italian results. The resources of the syndicate will not be restricted by the amounts pledged, for many large and strong institutions and bankers, as well as those not so strong, have formed, as it were, a committee of defense against foreign attacks on the rentes. ITALY'S FINANCIAL LOAD.

were, a committee of defense against for-eign attacks on the rentes.

Emigration from Italy continues on a vast scale. From January 1 to July 31 the single prefecture of Ravigo lesned 3,046 emigration passports for 16,364 individuals. The greater part of these emigrants went to Brazil.

The greater part of these emigrants went The government will shortly issue a de-

the government will shorely have a de-grating the levies from 1851 to 1871. This amnesty concerns upward of 400,000 per-sons, many of whom are now living in the

It is reported that Prince Borghese has of-fered his art collection to the government for 7,000,000 lirs. But the government for 7,000,000 Hrs. Fur tes cannot buy and no other purchaser can be found in the kingdom. The edict which prohibits the export of the collection will be rigidly enforced. Were the prince at the could be a foreign market, he could liberty to seek a foreign market, he could at once relieve himself of ht; embarrassments. The Italian press thinks it a matter for congratulation that the edict is in

ENGLAND AND THE FAIR. LONION, August 19 - The Poyal Gazotte announces that Queen Victoria has issued a commission to the president, vice presidents treasurers and members of the council. cil of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. The president Harrison to Great tation from President Harrison to Great

making bread for the army. No steps have been taken to arrest the popular agitation for a suspension of the grain dusies, and tomerrow several meetings will be held in populous centers to memorialize the government on the subject.

The Freissinnige Zeitung will oppose the government's hill for the suppression of drunksniess. The bill is practically the same as the one killed in committee in 1884, and it will probably meet the same fate. The emperor is the father of the bill and will do his utmost to have it passed, so anxious is he to suppress the growing evils of intemperance.

The world's fair commissioners are now in Russia and express themselves as highly a side of the world's fair commissioners are now in Russia and express themselves as highly a side of the manufacturers who were prejudiced on account of the McKinley bill. For insections of the industri, agriculture and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and different actions and the exhibition should afford a full land sull land in least of the surpression of the sund four colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and the exhibition, and the exhibition should afford a full land sull land and interest the surpression of the subjects and four colonies and the exhibition should afford a full land sull fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and the exhibition should afford a full land sull land and illed in population of the surpression of the surpression of the surpression of the surpression to continue in the colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies in the exhibition should afford a full fine are an interest and fine arts of Great Britain and Irsland and our colonies in the exhibition of the surpression of the surpression of the

the new Balmacedan warship of Arabia, has utterly crushed out the re Pinto, which is now at Kiel, is discussion among naval offi-vince, and has struck wholesals terror into ing in his train fourteen camels laden with hands cut from the rabels of Yemen

> THE MARTINIQUE HURRICANE PARIS, August 22.—An official estimate of the damage doue by the recent cyclone which swaps over the island of Martinique places the amount at \$10,000,000, and says that \$28 people lost their lives.

> THE MISSOURI ALLIANCE WARRENSHIESS, Mn., August 29.—The Hall party has gained a victory in the last round of the Alliance convention and the conservative element of the Alliance is victorious. The sub-treasury and third